Amnsements.

THIS EVENING-EAST LYNNE. Mrs. D. P. Bowers

THIS EVENING-THE BLACK CROOK-Great Parisies

THIS EVENING-M. Harts, the Illustrated THE INDIAN ASKET TRICK and HUMAN HEAD FLOATING IN THE AIR OLYMPIC THEATER.
THIS EVENING-THE LONG STRIKE. Mr. Charles Wheat leigh, Miss Kara Non-ton

NEW YORK THEATER.
THIS EVENING-GRIFFITH GAUNT; Or, JEALOUSY, Mr. J. K. Mortimer, Mr. Mark Smith, Mr. Lewis Baker, Mrs. Comercal Are. Marks Wilkins, Miss Koss Eyrlings.

THIS EVENING-MACBETH, Mr. Charles Dillor

NEW YORK CIRCUS.
THIS EVENING-NEW YORK CIRCUS TROUPE. Figst week
of Robert A. Stickney, champion pad rider, El Nino Eddie and Nat. RELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.

THIS EVENING-KELLY & LEON'S MINSTREL TROUPE
No. 700 Brosdway.-MONSTER TRIP AROUND THE WORLD.

WALLACK'S THEATER.
THIS EVENING-THE DOUBLE GALLANT. Mr. Frederick
Robisson, Mr. John Gilbart. Mr. Charles Fixher. Miss Madeline Houriques, Mrs. Vornan.

THIS EVENING-BUDWORTH'S MINSTRELS, A TRIP TO

OPEN DAILY-Curiosities in Natural History-Lectures upon the

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
SEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE ARTIST FUND
SOCIETY. Open daily from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATER.
THIS EVENING-PANTOMIME OF JACK AND GILL. with
TWO POPULAR PIECES.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
THIS EVENING-PIA DE TOLOMEI. Mme. Adelaide Ristort.

Businces Notices.

HALE'S HONEY OF HOARHOUND AND TAR .- A certain core for coughs, cold, infidence, hourseness, difficult breathing and all affections of the throat, bronchial tubes and lungs, leading to consumption. THE HONEY OF HOARHOUSE soothes all irritation THE TAR OF BALM OF GILUAD penetrates, cleanses and heals all parts of the throat and lungs. There is nothing like it, 50c. per bottle. For sale by all Druggists. CHARLES DOWNER, General Agent, No. 44 Cedar-st., N. Y.

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OBITUARY.

JAMES D. CULVER.

Consumption carried off James D. Culver at Louisians on the 3d ult. He was an intellectually gifted gentleman, and took a prominent part in those public bodies of which he was a member. He was intimate with all the leading men at New-Orleans, where he was a man of much antiquence. Gen. Banks had his opinion on some important measures. Mr. Culver had been living in the South since 1864, and worked a plantation on the Wachita River. He died at the age of 50 years, leaving a wife and four children. Talent seems to have been in Mr. Culver's family. His brother, E. D. Culver, is a lawyer of greef eminance and has discharged some official missions in eminence and has discharged some official missions in a highly satisfactory manner.

REV. DR. JENES. The Rev. Dr. Jenks, a well-known clergyman, died in Boston on the 13th of November, aged 88. Dr. Jenks graduated at Harvard in 1797, and of his graduating class the Hos. Horace Binney of Philadelphia is the only survivor. Dr. Hos. Horace Binney of Philadelphia is the only survivor. Dr. Jonks was the author of a comprehensive commentary on the Bible, which attained such a popularity that over 20,000 copies were subscribed for, and which involved the printing of about 120,000 importal Sec volumes. Besides this, he collect other literary works. He coliporated with his friends, the late Hon. John Pickering, the Rev. Dr. Anderson, and other kindred minds, is founding the American Oriental Society. He has been for many years available member of the Massachusetts Historical. Society and a contributor to its collections. His known interest in the Indians of our country led to his appointment by Massachusetts as a commissioner to persuade those in Mattee to renounce hunting for husbandry, and thus become permanent and useful cultivators of the soil. The African, too, found is him a friend whose sympatry in his behalf was active and well known.

The News, which notes the return of Street Commissioners Cornell and Tweed from Albany, thus pointedly

takes those gontlemen to task: It matters not what Gov. Featon may do, we know that John T. Hoffman, Mayor of this city, will not send in the names of Messrs. Cornell and Tweed for reappointment. But the public will not be satisfied with the removal of those gentlemen. Mr. District Alterney Oskey Hall will have a duty to falfill, and the people of this city will insist on its fulfillment. No more disminant of Grand Juries on the lith of the month.

New-York Dailn Tribune.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1866.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer-not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

All business letters for this office should be addressed to " Tur THIBUNE," New-York. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications

TO ADVERTISERS.

We will thank our advertising customers to hand to their Advertisements at as early an hour as possible. If received after 9 o'clock they cannot be classified under their proper house.

Railroads, with a report of the proceedings of the Senate Committee on the subject, yesterday; reports of the trial of O'Brien, the murderer, and of the meetings of the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen, articles upon Street Stands, the Wharves and Piers of New York, and Insurance Brokerage; and the Civil and Criminal Court Reports, will be found on the second page; the Monetary article and the Markets are printed on the third page, this morning. this morning.

The Semi-Weekly Tribune, ready this morning contains a letter from Tom Hughes, from London: Mr. Bright in Ireland, and Correspondence from different parts of Europe; Interesting Gleanings from our Foreign Files; a Visit to the Blossburg Mines; the Pacific Roilroad; the "Mastodon;" On the Border; the Cheap Cab System; American Institute-Implied Science; New Publications; Literary Items; Fareign Miscellany; the Baltimore Difficulty; the Fenian Trials; a full Summary of Latest News, both Foreign and Domestic; Editorials; Commercial Matters; Market Reports, &c., &c.

The arrest of Ortega is so outrageous that it is not strange that there are many who doubt its truth. We are informed, however, that Gen. Sheridan acted under instructions from Washington.

The old Police Commissioners of Baltimore formally surrendered their office yesterday to the new Board appointed by Gov. Swann. Thus ends, happily without actual strife, a difficulty for all th threatened danger of which the folly and dishonesty of the Governor of Maryland must be held chiefly

The Chicago Times advocates impartial suffrage on the grounds that the negro vote, by any test of intel ligence, would be small, that the whites would control it, and that the colored race on this continent is destined to extinction. Add to this the concession already made that impartial suffrage is inevitable. and the argument ought to be convincing.

The agent of the Associated Press at Washington telegraphs that he obtained at the Headquarters of the Army the incorrect information that General Orders No. 44 had not been revoked. This is hardly an answer to our question, but transfers the responsibility. We should now like to know who at Army Headquarters, while ignorant, Nov. 12, of Gen. Grant's instructions of Oct. 17, assumed the right to speak for him, and send a false statement to the people?

Our Washington correspondence states that in few days Gov. Wells will demand of the military authorities in Louisiana the arrest of the persons known to have committed murders in the New-Orlean massacre, whom the civil courts have, with bold defiance of justice, refused to prosecute. This action will test the worth of Gen. Grant's Order No. 44, and, if it is nullified, will definitely hold the President responsible for the protection of the assassins. The Union men of Louisiana, impatient of Rebel tyranny and a rule which does not protect them, will petition ongress to appoint a Provisional Governor.

The Public Dinner to Cyrus W. Field, given last ening by the Chamber of Commerce of our City at the Metropolitan Hotel, was an emphatic acknowledgment of a signal service rendered to America and to mankind. Mr. Field's enterprise challenges admiration not more by the boldness and felicity of its conception, than by the dauntless perseverance wherewith it was pursued through obstacle, defeat, public skepticism, personal bankruptcy, and all manner of delays and discouragements, to a complete and beneficent success. There were not many, a year ago, who believed that telegraphic communication across the Atlantic would ever be established; there fission, and become themselves rebels against the are still fewer to-day who believe it will ever again be abandoned. And the credit of its establishment is itself an insult. No matter what may be the notives preëminently due, as it is freely accorded, to Cyrus or the designs of D. S. Curtis and the others, although W. Field.

THE RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.

The N. Y. Times discusses the recent Democratic demonstrations in favor of Manhood Suffrage in a spirit which we regret. It says:

Universal ignorant suffrage has fairly broken down in Newwek City. We openly admit it. Every one knows that the
ity portions of our municipal affairs wisely and honestly adnistered are just those in which general City suffrage has no
nirol, but only a share; while every department managed
early by the people of the City, is infamous for its
ruption and inclineiency. So conspicuous is the truth
this, that an open effort will be made this
inter in the Legislature to take the control of the City almost
ityely from the hands of its ignorant masses. If something be
t done to check the increasing power of the ignorant constituncies in New York, it will be but few years before the popuaw Wards of this City crowded with an ignorant multifude.
Ill control the State offices, and, to a certain extent, the whole
islation of our State. If this be the result here of ignorant
hite suffrage, what different results should we expect from
suffrage of a combined White and Black ignorant population "Universal ignorant suffrage has fairly broken down in New York City. We openly admit it. Every one knows that the nite suffrage, what different results should we expect from suffrage of a combined White and Black ignorant population the South !

Many intelligent Southern men dread this; and many orthern Conservatives share in the fear.
"Why should we not have, as a basis of reconciliation, an pertial intelligence suggrege for both North and South, the diffium being, say, the ability to read (or to read and write) has antifaction of the judges, and all other tests of color and ace being excluded?

An agreement of this blood of An agreement of this blood. ent of this kind, if adopted by the North and in

An amendment of this and it is adopted by a would tend at once a great reform in our own cities; and, though it could not franchise the existing ignorant masses, it would check their stringly accession by the addition of ignorant and degraded

It is exceedingly desirable, no doubt, that voters should be intelligent. But is it not equally desirable that they be virtuous and patriotic? Yet let us not be misled by abstractions. How are we to distinguish unpatriotic voters? They have done their best to exclude disloyal voters in Maryland, and the attempt utterly broke down in the late election. Do you say, That was because Gov. Swann turned renegade? Well: Gov. Fletcher did not; yet the attempt to disfranchise Rebels failed very nearly as emphatically in Missouri as in Maryland. Let us not butt our heads against notorious facts. Surely, it is as vital that a voter should be virtuous

as that he should be intelligent; but how will you fix it? Even when, in Puritan days, only church members in good standing could vote, there were doubtless many knaves who joined the church in order to vote and get elected to office. We heartily wish all voters were virtuous; yet we know not how to make certain that they shall be.

Now as to the "intelligence" test: There are great many ignorant and quite as many rascally voters in our City; but the rascals are not all ignorapt, nor the ignorant all rascals, by considerable. Thousands of our most hardened, desperate, dangerous villains could stand any "intelligence" test that could safely be applied. To require that each voter should know how to read and write, would hardly improve the quality of our City Suffrage.

But who shall apply your "intelligence" test ? Just look at the grist our Naturalization mill grinds out, and then think of a Five-Points Registry Board deciding on the adequacy of the intelligence of a thousand would-be voters. Ability to read and write is not definite, absolute, incontestible; it is relative; and one board would pass hundreds which another, in perfect good conscience, would reject. Then think of the endless jealousies, disputes and "The Atlantic Cable is getting to be more weird and Orphic heart-burnings, touching the political bies of that ever Yeslerian it informed as that there were 'raque sion, to be appointed by the Legislature, orat, and never called him-elf by any other name; think of the endless jealousies, disputes and

the judges and their decisions as affected there-A Democratic Board would be apt to find the literary acquirements of Mackerelville absolutely astounding: and, if you sent a Republican Board thither, it could not reject an applicant for registration who did n't know B from a bull's foot, without exciting a furious outcry of partisan prescription. It wouldn't be wholesome for such a Board to scrutinize

too closely the literary pretensions of the " Dead Rabbit" district; if they did, they would find that, though the schoolmaster was abroad, he had left his cudgel behind him. In short, we don't believe it practicable to apply beneficently and fairly any "intelligence" test to the voters and voting of this City.

But it is utterly mistaken to deduce general conclu sions from the state of things existing in this City. We have here a vast population who live by practic ing on the frailties and pandering to the vices of their fellow men. All who make money by others' debauchery or lewdness are natural Democrats-that is, they hate any party which seems to have a moral basis, and feel instinctively that its ascendancy threatens the impunity for immoral practices they delight in. It is vice, not ignorance, that rolls up the hideous Democratic majorities in this City.

As to " a combined White and Black ignorant population at the South," or elsewhere, it is extremely improbable. The presumption is entirely in favor of a general and earnest antagonism between the diverse races. Between the gentlemen and the Blacks of the South, there are many chords of interest and sympathy; between White loaferism and Black industry. there are none. We think it would be found, by experience, were the Southern Blacks enfran-

chised, that " ** All Nature's difference makes all Nature's peace." We judge that an annual poll-tax of a dollar or so -to be paid some months before voting-would prove a far better safeguard against improper voting than any "intelligence test" that could be devised. A poll-tax would exclude vagrants, idiots, lunatics, paupers, and most of the criminal class, which does not ain long enough in one place to vote under such a rule. Under such a tax, all who gain an honest living would vote, and not many others.

THE SCARE MILITARY.

Five military gentlemen, named Curtis, Hinton Bennett, Morse and Dudley, have issued a proclamation inviting an army to assemble in Washington or the 1st proximo, by its presence "to honor and assure protection to the loyal majority in the XXXIXth Congress"-" to show how stern loyalty can rebuke treason," "to prove that the threats of a treacherous Executive against the legislative branch of the Govrument cannot intimidate a free people;" and this call, which can hardly be very important whatever may be the response to it, has thrown The National Intelligencer into such a state of mind that we do not believe, if put to the familiar test, that it could pronounce its own name without stuttering. It is pained," it is also "shocked." It finds in this call, the project of "an establishment en permanence of an organized force to be subject to the orders of Con gress." It fears that "disastrous calamities are impending over our beloved country," although it takes the precaution to add that "Heaven only knows" what they are. "Butler, Wade and Forney" are the Danton, Robespierre and Marat of the enterprise, and each of them is to carry in his red right hand a 'sword smoking with the bloody execution." And all his because five members of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union have called a Convention to be held in Washington on the 1st of December! Let us be calm! Let us, in such a tremendou

emergency, leave bysteries to the naturally hysterical sex! Let us remember, in the first place, the character of the men to whom this appeal is addressed. Admitting it to be sinister in its purposes, although nothing like this has been proved against it, what is there in the character of the American volunteer, as exhibited through several years of bloody civil war, which authorizes The National Intelligencer, or any other newspaper, to publish these suspicions, or to presuppose that, if this Committee design mischief, the veterans of the Republic will be made its blind and unquestioning tools?-that troops who have fought and bled for the law, its support and its supremacy, will be among the first to discard it !that the champions of order will be ready, upon the least invitation, to inaugurate anarchy !-- that the upholders of the Government through the dreary days of doubt and disaster, will plot for the return of con-Constitution! Prima facie, the very suspicion is we do not suppose that they mean any harm, what reason is there for apprehending that any considerable number of our retired soldiers wil be betrayed into acts of folly and of crime !-- that the "ferocious" Forney, the still more "ferocious" Wade, and the inexpressibly "ferocious" Butler have only to command an attack upon the White House, the lanternization of the President, the confiscation and immediate consumption of His Excellency's small stores-have only to speak, however foolishly or wickedly, to be obeyed? Forney may have a mightilt persunsive way of his own, Wade's talents may be of a peculiarly seductive character, and Butler a perfect Napoleon in magnetizing divisions and regiments; but that either of them, or all three together, can use the late army, or any part of it, in forwarding destructive and disorganizing projects, we do not believe, they do not believe, and nobody in the possession of his serses believes. Whatever strength they may have, is in their fidelity to law; and the least attempt to employ the military power of the land for their own selfish or ambitious purposes, would leave them without he power of a corporal, the laughing stocks of gods above and of men below. Congress itself would disdain to be assisted by such auxiliaries, by such defenders; and the simple and ignominious end of the speculation would be, that Mr. Forney and his two friends would be marched to the round house in the custody of the

very troops upon whose credulity they had so impru-Of course, there is a barely possible mischief in the suggestions themselves of The Intelligencer. Conience, it is said, makes cowards; and the President and his advisers know best what violent designs, provocative of violence in return and in self-defense, they may have entertained and nourished. Whatever apprehensions may be well founded, arise soldy from Mr. Johnson's ill-considered, after-dinner attacks upon Congress. They spring naturally from the idea, which he has done nothing to discourage, that Congress is in an illegally hostile attitude, that it is claiming powers which, by the provisions of the Constitution, do not belong to it, and that in some way, by the strong arm of Presidential authority, the representatives of the people must be, and ought to be checkmated in their determination to pass laws of which Mr. Johnson did not approve. Hence those rumors which have filled the minds of the people with indefinite fears-hence those rapid deductions from the President's awashy speeches which have put the Republic earnestly upon its guard-hence the growing conviction of the community that there is nothing too absurd, nothing too dangerous, nothing too unprecedented, to be included in what is called the President's "policy." That officer now pleases to assume the part of injured innocence. Let him possess his soul in peace. His life is not in the smallest danger, and Congress will take care that all the laws are obeyed. After the "pain" and "shock" of the late elections, His Excellency ought not to be frightened by such a simple matter as Mr. R. J. Hinton's military convention.

rumors affect in London that Maximilian had been offered the crown of Poland under certain eventualities," &c., &c. -We thought The Times had a monopoly of utterng this sort of absurd drivel. Pray, what has "the Atlantic Cable" to do with the news it brings us from Europe but to convey each message exactly as the agent of the Associated Press hands it into the telegraph office ? Why not abuse the New-Jersey or the Hudson River Railroad for bringing so many fools nto the City? What can they mean who rail at the telegraph, which is a mere conduit or carrier, for the quality of that over which it has no control whatever?

THE SOUTH-WEST RAILROAD.

Owing to misapprehension occasioned by a dispatch THE TRIBUNE misconstruing the nature of the inunction of Messrs. Jessup & Co. against the sale of the Cairo & Fulton Railroad, and assigning the effect as influencing the purchase of Gen. Fremont and associates in the South-West Branch of the Pacific Railroad, we deem it our duty to give the public the exact status of the South West Railroad in the forfeiture and purchase.

The State of Missouri, about a dozen years since, adopted the policy of granting State aid to insure the building of railroads in that State. To do this, the State guaranteed the bonds of the various railroads, taking therefor, to seenre the payment, a lien on the roads, franchises, and appurtenances. The bonds, to insure the building of the South-West Branch, were authorized to the amount of \$3,000,000, under "An Act entitled an Act to secure the completion of certain railroads in the State, approved December 10, 1855," and section 28 of said Act provided as follows:

"Sec. 28. In case the Pacific Railroad fails to complete t said first division of said South West Branch in three years for said first division of said South-West Branch in three years from the passage of this act, or to pay the interest on said guaranteed bonds, or to hold the State harmless from said guarantee, then, and in that case, the said South-West Branch Railroad, with the lands appropriated to the construction thereof, belonging to the railroad company at the time of such default, and all appurtenances and franchises, shall at once, by operation of law, and without any processes or proceeding, become the property of the State, subject only to the aforesaid mortgage. And the Governor of this State, upon the failure of the said Company to perform all or either, of the above conditions, may take possession thereof in behalf of the State, and manage and control the same until otherwise disposed of by Act of the Legislature."

In 1861, the railroads failed to pay the interest.

In 1861, the railroads failed to pay the interest, thereby working forfeiture to the State. The country was just entering into the horrors of the Rebellion. Missouri was, like Virginia, the scene of a determined conflict for the supremacy of the contending parties. The State authorities, headed by Gov. Jackson, were nearly all disloyal, and, by a Convention elected by the people in February, 1861, were deposed in July, 1861, and a new State Government, with the Hon. Hamilton R. Gamble as Governor, formed.

As will be seen, the failure to pay the interest had worked an absolute forfeiture of the roads; and it became the duty of the Governor to take possession.

On the assembling of the newly-elected Legislature which was elected at the regular election in the Fall of 1862, and convened on the last Monday of December, Gov. Gamble referred to the forfeiture of the South-West Branch of the Pacific Railroad in the following words:

formation.

"The South-west Branch of the Pacific Railroad is forfeited by law, and is, with its lands, the property of the State, on account of the failure of the Company to pay interest on the State on the failure of the Company to have bread, as I was empowered to do by law because I regarded it as better for the interests of the State itself that it should continue to be worked by the Company than by the State. It is, however, the property of the State, to be disposed of as you may judge best."

Various bills were introduced, but no definite action having been taken by the General Assembly, the following intersener, by way of act, was passed to authorize the action of the Governor until definite action of the General Assembly.

'An act to prevent the sale of the Railroads of the State
Re it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Miss

"I That the Governor of the State be, and is hereby required on the no sale of the railroads of this State, as is now required y law, until directed by the General Assembly of this State.

"This act to take effect from and after its passage.

"Approved March 21, 1861." This intervener remained in force until the action

of the General Assembly in February, 1866, passing a bill providing for a sale of the South-West Branch of the Pacific Railroad, &c. Under the provisions of this act. Gen. Fremont purchased the road.

It may be proper to add that Gov. Gamble (whose nessage we have quoted), was one of the most eminent and clear headed lawyers of the country. He was familiar with all the legislation and law on the subject, and knew that he was right in declaring the road "the property of the State."

The interests of the bondholders are enhanced by the action of the State in disposing of various unfinished railroads under terms insuring their completion. The State has thrown off the incubus of Slavery, has repudiated disloyalty, and is making giant strides in progress. Her citizens are using every effort to develop the wealth of her mines and her soil. It is unfortunate that a debt of such magnitude should be thrust upon the attention of the State at this period; but her citizens are acting energetically, with a full determination to resume at the earliest possible day a full payment of her obligations, and nothing now Ariel is to become, like Caliban, a slave. Another seems to threaten to prevent such action.

DOCKS, PIERS AND WHARVES.

Lethe's wharf, with the fat weed rotting by it, has

attained a sleepy immortality in Shakespeare's tragedy of Hamlet, and is deservedly popular among ghosts and poets. Allowing the preposterous supposition that the inhabitants of the melancholy port of oblivion had any marine enterprise or commerce whatever, they must, to say the least, have shown a drowsy dissatisfaction as to the condition of their piers and wharves. That the wharves of that rather lachrymal seaport should be in the condition of shocking neglect described by the poet of all time, must have required nothing short of a total oblivion on the part of its commercial circles to get over a proper feeling of business mortification. If the wharves of Lethe were at all like the wharves of Gotham-and the analogy seems to be remarkably exact-we suppose that they were left pretty much to themselves: that all craft coming that way drifted in on some unhappy sufferance; that the piers were never taken care of, and were momentarily in danger of sinking out of sight from sheer shadowyness and unreality; that the stones whereof the piers were built were rapidly making their way down, like Poe's sunken city, and paving the court of Neptune with good intentious; that the spiles and beams which fenced the city from the flood were getting rotten and ruinously picturesque; that the broken and crippled condition of these wooden dykes did not conspire with the drainage system to make things a whit pleasanter in the vicinity of a ruinous body of municipal officials, who robbed

respect better than our own; but that is small consolation. We have certainly much to reform before the docks, piers and wharves of this extensive City are worthy of second-class European seaport. The docks and warehouses of Liverpool are of nearly equal size with those of London, which cover 1,000 acres, and cost \$75,000,000; but New-York, a much more important port, has few warehouses worthy of even a slight comparison with these, while out of its 152 piers and bulkheads, but fee are reported in good order. Consequently, a considerable part of our marine is being driven perforce away to Jersey City. The remedies proposed are many; but they all

point, we believe, to one general plan and object. These are to give permanent jurisdiction over the matter to a responsible Commission, and, under this authority and direction, to allow private enterprise its natural aim and scope. The Chamber of Commerce recommends a permanent Commis-

which Commission shall be composed of two mer- but he was a Free-Soil Democrat in 1848, an antichants and an engineer, who shall be charged with the construction and rental of all wharves, piers, docks, and ferries. The Citizens' Association indorse the suggestion of appointing a Commission, but add that the wharves and piers should be sold to private owners, retaining in the Commission the absointo power to prescribe and regulate. Under this method the dock and pier system of London is said to work admirably, and it is apparently the most economic and the least burden some. The motion that a Board of Public Works be created, charged with this and other matters, enters easily into the scheme, and hardly conflicts with the plan of the Citizens' Association. Judge Edmonds and others approve the plans of the New-York Pier and Warehouse Company; but all are finally agreed to the general scheme of a Commission having the control of an interest, which, with safe provision, can be left at large to the cheapening competition of private enterprise. By the time the Legislative Committee conclude their visit, we trust that the substance of a bill, embodying the agreement of our best merchants, will be matured and ready for the Legislature to act upon without delay.

THE BROADWAY RAILROADS. There are streets as famous as cities or great men

The wonder of the walls of Babylon, on which six chariots could be driven side by side, has outlasted the names of most Assyrian kings. The Appian Way will endure as long as Rome. With English literature how many London streets have pleasant association, and are commemorated in comedies, poems, and essays, from the Strand with its coffee-houses, to Oxford-st., "stony-hearted step-mother," which the young De Quincey nightly paced for miserable months. The Grand Canal of Venice, a watery way where the stages are gondolas; the gay Boulevards of Paris; the High-street of Edinburg, through which half the heroines and heroes of Sir Walter Scott have passed; the Under Linden of Berlin, are historical. The streets of American cities have less traditional value, but the curious names of many New-York streets suggest interesting reminiscences which need not now be noted. The Bowery is a great avenue, dazzling of a Saturday evening; Wall street is a part of the financial history of the country; and Nassau-st., with its out of the way haunts and old bookstores, we hold to be one of the most charming streets of the world, and the more delightful being so uncomfortably narrow. But Broadway is the representative street of America; there the old has been torn down and the new built up; between its mighty walls millions of people annually pour; it is the great gate through which Europe enters America, and every year the crowd, the bustle, and the business are increased. The countryman who stood in Broadway for hours waiting till the procession went by, might still be standing and waiting in vain. But Broadway is wretchedly paved. On its slip-

pery and muddy stones the very stage horses have acquired an unnatural gait, and slide along like skaters upon ice. The new Nicholson pavement on Nassau-st., near Wall, has already been proven far superior. In Broadway the endless train of/stages, ascending and descending, from the Bowling Green to Union-square, make travel actually unsafe, and there is not an hour in the day that does not see some hairbreadth escape from their wheels. In time the excess of business on Broadway threatens to injure the prosperity of the thoroughfare, and not only its own needs, but these of the entire City, have persuaded our legislators to see if better use cannot be made of the finest street in America. The fact that it requires two hours to travel from one end of the island to the other, and that persons dwelling twenty miles up the Hudson can reach the business center of the city as speedily and more conveniently than persons dwelling at Harlem, have convinced the Yankee mind of the necessity of providing new forms of travel. To the Senate Committee, which met yesterday, a aum ber of plans were submitted, most of them proposing Broadway as the great central road of the island.

The ordinary street cars will be, of course, rejected. It is presumed they would add to the confusion of the street, though we think that they could scarcely be worse than the stages. There are four other classes of plans offered to the Committee; an elevated railway, a tunnel, a basement road, and a parallel road on one side of Broadway. Some of these plans seem, at the first glance, very odd; for instance, Mr. Nicholson's American Pneumatic Way, an alliptical tube through which the cars are to be carried by a confined column of air, forming a continous circuit, and set in motion by a rotary pump. We believe a similar plan was proposed in London, in which the cars were to be drawn by suction, on the principle that nature abhors a vacuum. We are to travel on the wings of the wind, and the hurricane is to be tamed like the lightning. plan presents what is really a suspension bridge, to rest on iron columns 20 feet above the curbstones, the cars to be pulled by dummyengines. The Basement road has merits which entitle it to serious consideration, and so with the elevated track. Tunneling has been successfully tried in London. Still another plan is offered for an endless belt road; the cars to run in one direction on the belt, and in the other to be suspended under it. An engine of 8,000 borse power, at Central Park, is required to work this original arrangement. We should prefer to see other people riding on this road to trying the experiment ourselves.

From the forty plans included in these classes, wise and foolish, the Legislature may find several worthy of a trial. But we trust it will not rashly adopt any theory without satisfactory experiment. As in the case of the Nicholson payement, the tunnel road or the elevated road might be tested for a short distance. and the expense of a dozen experiments would be nothing compared to the loss by the failure of any

THE LATEST RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Another terrible railroad accident has just occurred. resulting in the death of four of the passengers, and in injury, more or less serious, to forty-one. The particulars we have already published. The verdict of the jury that made inquest into the case we give this morning. The accident is attributed to gross carelessness on the part of the foreman in charge of the track and workmen, he being absent from his post, having no correct time, and being without a signal fish-markets; and surely there must have been a flag for the purpose of signaling the stoppage of company of moldy Commissioners, chiefly empowered trains. The conductor and engineer of the train are to see that the wharves took care of themselves, and pronounced free from all blame, and the officers of the Erie and Buffalo Railroad culpable in not employing efficient men for everybody while everybody was asleep. We are satisfied that the wharves of Lethe were in no single track-layers, and furnishing them with flags and instructions to signal and stop trains in all cases of danger. It is painfully satisfactory to find that the jury have in this case done their duty, and fixed blame in the proper quarter. The carelessness of the foreman is utterly inexcusable, and he ought to suffer the penalty of his wanton neglect of duty. But to punish him alone would not meet the demands of justice. The higher the responsibility, the greater the oulpability of a carelessness which endangers human life, and the law should be sufficiently strong to deal with railroad officers as well as with the subordinates. The efficers in this case are clearly guilty of manslaughter. The verdict of the jury has fixed this on them. Will anything be done to give effect to that verdict?

DAVID S. CODDINGTON, (son of Jonathan I. Coddington, formerly Postmaster of our City,) was born here in 1823, and died at Saratoga Springs in 1855. He was, like his father, a zealous and life-long DemoLecompton Democrat in 1859, and a War Democrat from the hour in which the Rebels opened fire on Fort Sumter to that of his death. In feeble health, and a scholar and orator rather than a man of action, he was not widely known, having held no office but that of Assemblyman (in 1862;) yet he was one of the most effective writers and speakers ever known in our City, and left a few public addresses and letters which stamp him a man of true genius His speeches at War meetings in our City, at the War Democratic meeting in favor of Lincoln's reclection, Workingmen's Letter to Lin. coln, and Eulogy on the martyred President, have rarely been exceeded in terse felicity and epigrammatic vigor. These, with some other of his best addresses, have been collected, prefaced by a brief biography, and handsomely issued in an octavo of 177 pages by the Appletons. They are eminently creditable to American politics and literature, and we commend them to our young men as admirable models of style and expression. It will be a misfortune to the American people if this thin volume does not attain a wide circulation.

WASHINGTON.

GEN. GRANT'S ORDER NO. 44-THE WAR UPCA COM MISSIONER ROLLINS TURNED AGAINST MR. MO-CULLOCH-THE CASE OF MR. SMITHSON, THE BANKER-GEN. GRANT NOT THE GUEST OF JUDGE BOND-BOUNTY CLAIMS-THE ROW IN THE NA-TIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE-PERSONAL. BY TALBURAPH TO THE TRINCHS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 15, 1866. The Washington agent of the Associated Press, is view of the comments of THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE of to-day, deems it proper to say that both the President and the Secretary of War, having heretofore denied that they had revoked General Order No. 4., on Tuesday inquired at the headquarters of the army, and there learned that neither had Gen. Grant revoked it. This was the basis of the dispatch in question. The letter to Gen. Sheridan giving the letter to Gen. Sheridan giving arder.

voked it. This was the basis of the dispatch in question. The letter to Gen. Sheridan giving Gen. Grant's construction of the President's proclamation, as nullifying that order, was obtained by members of the press from a source other than the headquarters of the army.

The Spooner party having failed to obtain the removal of Commissioner Rollins, and attributing their failure to the determined opposition of Secretary McCulloch, who refused to assent to the serious injury which a change in the Internal Revenue Bu-Culloch, who refused to assent to the serious injury which a change in the Internal Revenue Bu which a change in the internal Revenue Bu-reau at the present time would cause, morely for partisan reasons and purposes, are now organizing a raid against the Secretary him-self, in order to secure his removal and the appointment of a less conscientious and more pliable appointment of a less conscientions and more pliable person in his place. An effort is being made to unite the Democratic members of Congress and others against Mr. McCulloch, and operate on the President vigorously until he may be induced to part with him, or the Secretary become disgusted and resign. It is hardly probable the plan will succeed, but the persistence of Mr. Spooner and his friends in their raid upon Mr. Rellins is sufficient evidence that the war upon Mr. McCulloch will be pursued not only with energy but with determination. but with determination.

In the case of Wm. T. Smithson, the banker, ag

by Messrs. Hughes, Dawer and Peck for the plaintiff.
Mr. W. Y. Fendall has entered his appearance for
the defendant, and a plea of not guilty having been
entered, the case stands for trial. It is not probable,
however, that it will be reached at the present term Gen. Grant has not been to the Baltimore horse-races, and has not been the guest of Judge Bond of Baltimore, as stated in the newspapers. He is here,

Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War, for trespass, damages are claimed of \$10,000, in the suit instituted

attending to his official duties.

A military agent of New-York City was here to day with a petition signed by some two thousand soldiers, asking of the President a speedy settlement of their claims for additional bounty. The President has promised to have the Secretary of War bring up the Paymaster-General in the matter. Col. Lee, the

New-York State agent here, has also been moving in the matter.

The row in the National Executive Committee yesterday, which resulted in its complete dispersion, arose on the question of taxing the Clerks in the departments to pay the \$30,000 due. Rittenhouse, Fowler & Co. One of the Committee has left this city to try to raise funds to pay this debt from the wealthy Democrats of New-York.

Gen. Daniel E. Sickles arrived in town to-day, and visited the Executive Mansion. Homer A. Nelson and H. C. Fahnestock of New-York, and Jay Cooks

f Philadelphia, are here. Fernando Wood arrived here again this morning, Among other arrivals here to-day is the Hon.

Joshua Hill of Georgia.

The Military Commission which has been in session at Raleigh, N. C., for the trial of the Freedmen's Bureau officers, and of which Col. J. W. Mansfield was President, has been dissolved.

The accompanying documents of the Navy Depart-

ment are all printed, and the printers at the National printing office begin to-day on the accompanying doc-uments of the War Department, including the Quar-termaster's report, Major-Gen. Howard's report on the Preedmen's Bureau, and the reports of the Chie Engineer and the Chief of Ordnance. These will not be ready for a day or two after the assembling of The Johnson Departmental Club, organized for the

purpose of spying out and having dismissed from office clerks who would not indorse "my policy," is fast dwindling down into nothing. The members are daily resigning and becoming silent as regards poli-The attendance at the White House to-day has

been quite large, and the President received many of the callers during the day. A considerable number were also present this evening, and the President was giving audience until quite a late hour. It is under stood that the President is engaged in the preparation of his Message, but it is difficult to understand what time he has to devote to it, as he is constantly engaged in receiving visitors, except upon Cabinet

FREE HOSPITAL FOR THE POOR AT AT-LANTA.

The attention of our citizens is called to the benevolent mission of Dr. Wood of the City of Atlanta, Georgia, who comes here well accredited. He reports that the City of Atlanta was burned during the late war, and out of about ,000 houses only some 300 were left standing.

The natural resources of Georgia are great, and the building up of Atlanta, along with its gold mines, is causing hundreds whose crops have failed, to remove thither to find work whereby to escape starvation. They are living in tents and shanties, and have no chance to be properly attended in ther sickness.

Dr. Wood's special mission here is to raise means for supplying this want to all residents and strangers, irrespective of color or condition. He makes a strong appeal to the benevolent, and some of our most charitable citizens are taking him by the hand. See the following:

Ben8 are taking him by the hand. See the following:

New York, Nov. 6, 1866.

We, the undersigned citizens of New York, having examined the statements of Dr. J. W. Wood of Atlanta, Ga., as agent for the Free Hospital of that city—which city was burned down in the late war—cheerfully recommend him and his mission of mercy to the kind consideration of our citizens. He is enther ized to use our names for any public meeting or call that may be thought best to further his benevolent undertaking.

JOHN T. HOOMAN, PETER COOPER,
HENRY WARD BEKCHER, WILLIAM F. MORGAN,
GEORGE B. CHERVER, STEPHEN H. TYNO,
HORACE GERERAY, EDWARD MCGLYNN,
Contributions may be sent to Robert H. Lowry, esq., National Bank of the Republic, corner of Wall-at and Roadway, where the funds will be deposited, and forwarded to Mr. John Rice, President of the National Bank of Atlanta.

The importance of one vote is seen in the fact that in Middlesex County, New-Jersey, Mr. Nathan H. Tyrell was elected member of the Legislature by a majority of one over the Democratic candidate.

RELIGIOUS.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

SOUTH.

BY TRANSPARE TO THE TRIBUXE

MEMPHIS, Nov. 15.—The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church South commenced here to-day. The Rev. George Horrs. Moderator of the last General Assembly, delivered the opening address.

The Rev. Andrew H. Kerr of the Memphis Presbytery was utanimously elected Moderator. attanimously elected Moderator.

A very large number of ministers from our Southern States and Presbyteries were in attendance.

The greatest harmony and fraternal feeling characterized the receedings.

THE STORM.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBENS. BALTIMORE Nov. 15 .- A south-east rain storm

enmenced here at noon.

A heavy easterly storm is prevailing to-night.

FORT MONROE, Va., Nov. 15. - A heavy south-east